THE NEW REGIME.

The Department of Docks on a Tour of Inspec tion-Condition of the Wharves and Piers-How the City is Swindled and Its Revenue Lessened-Remedies Proposed-An Octogenarian's Idea.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks started yesterday morning to make a tour of the island and observe the condition of the wharves, piers and bulkheads on either side of the city. For the purpose of making the tour the Commissioners of Charities and Correction placed their pretty sleamboat, the Minnahannock, at the disposal of the Dock Commissioners, and had everything in readiness to start at the appointed time—half-past e'clock A. M.-from foot of Twentythere were present Commissioners Agnew, mith, Wood and Henry, of the Department of ocks; Commissioners Beil, Nichelsen and Freur, of the Department of Charities and Correction; Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Joseph F. Paly, Judge e.ect of the Court of Common Pieas; Mr. Burnham, Clerk of the Department of Docks; Mr. Frank Squire and a sew other gentlemen connected with the mercantile

interests of the metropolis.

The Commissioners of Docks announced their in ntion to make the examination as luli as possible on such a trip, and for that reason Mr. Burnhamwho has had charge of the Bureau of Docks in the Comptroller's office for some years—came prepared with the necessary diagrams to illustrate the explanations he could make. From his long experience in the bureau to to which he was attached he was enabled to impari

INTERESTING INFORMATION and show that he is an invaluable adjunct to the department. His explanations were heard attentively by the Commissioners and together with their own views of the general appearance of the wharves

The route taken yesterday was up the East river so that the complete circuit of the island might be ade as far as poss ble. Turning around, near Harlem bridge, the beat was headed down stream. I was here observed that the pier at the northerly end of the island, at 130th street was in pretty fair con dition, but it seems that this pier and also severa others have ceased to belong to the city, and are private property. When the bulkhead and pler lines were established the city gave grants to the

by which the latter were entitled to fill in as far as the buikhead line, and become possessed of the land thus acquired. In several instances the corporation did not reserve to itself the ends of the streets, and in those places where the buikhead line is beyond the limit of the present plers the city loses all right to any revenue from the docks. This is the case in reation to the dock loot of 130th street, for which the water grant was obtained only two years ago. In fact, a majority of the property owners entitled to grants did not apply for them

ago. In fact, a majority of the property owners entitled to grants did not apply for them until withm a few years, or until they saw that the natural growth of commerce of the city would send shipping up the river, and that the value of their grants would rapidly increase. How much the city may lose by the neglect to reserve the rights to the ends of the stre-ts can scarcely be estimated, but the Commissioners intend to inform themselves thoroughly on the subject and save to the city as much as possible. The piers

ALONG THE EAST RIVER PRONT,
which are owned by companies or private individuals, were found to be in much better condition than those belonging to the city. The pier foot of 17th street is in charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and is in seemingly good order. The pier foot of 11th street is leased to Stephen Roberts for \$150 per annum, and is in fair order. For pier foot of 11th street the Harlem Gasilght Company pays seventy-five dollars per year; their lease, however, expired in 1869, and the pier at the foot of 10th is leased at the same price until 1875. These piers are in good order, as, in fact, are almost all at the upper end of the island. At the foot of Fighty-sixth street the city has reserved 100 feet wide to the builshead line. Seveniy-links street pier returns \$400 per annum to the city. At the foot of Fifty-third street a water grant has been taken out, and the city will, of course, lose the revenue from the pier at the foot of this street. The Thirty-eighth street pier is leased for \$600 per annum until 1875, and is in fair condition. The Thirty-seventh street pier is leased for \$600 per annum until 1875, and is in fair condition. The Thirty-seventh street pier is leased for \$600 per annum until 1875, and is in fair condition. The Thirty-seventh street pier is leased for \$600 per annum until 1875, and is in fair order. From Twenty-eighth street to the water grants will make on it. The Twenty-eighth street pier is leased for \$600 per annum until 1875, and

slowly by, and, as before stated, noted its condition. Coming to Grand street

THE FERRY COMPANY SWINDLES

Were explained. It appears that the Grand street
Ferry folks owe the city some \$100,000, which they
decline to pay on the grounds that the corporation
has granted privileges and franchises to other companies which should be given only to them. This
matter will be looked into by the Commissioners, as also the right of the city to
compel the Jackson Street Ferry Company
to re_air piers 53 and 54, which the company leases
at fifty dollars per annum, and also in regard to
piers 51 and 52, which are leased by George Law.
It was stated that Mr. Law owes the city \$16,000; but,
on one pretext or another; he has managed to avoid
the payment. the payment.
The slips at the foot of Broome and the streets im-

mediately above it are occupied by oyster boats. Some of the Commissioners expressed the opinion

remanent structures
were obstacles that should be removed to some other locality. The draught of water in this neighborhood is such that it could be made available for heavy shipping, while these cyster boats and such like could be transferred to some other point to which heavy shipping could not go.

THE DUMPING BOARDS,
near the foot of James street, were remarked as creating a mussance and as causing a heavy loss to the city and to the mercantile interest of the vicinity.
The filth and stench at this point drive commerce away, while, if some more[suitable place were found for the dumpling to be done, a good and valuable dock room could be provided at this point. This matter will, of course, receive the careful attention of the Commissioners.

of the Commissioners.

Pier 37 at the foot of Market street is in bad condi-Pier 37 at the foot of Market street is in bad condition and needs immediate repairs. Pier 20 at the foot of Burling sip is shockingly bad, and pier 19 at the foot of Fietcher street is but little better. Pier 12 is in middling condition, and has been leased by Mr. Drings for forty years at \$2,500 per annum. The Fire Railway pier, No. 5, which is rented to that company for \$4,400 per annum, is in good order apparently. From here to pier No. 5 is the space reserved for canalboats. The bulkhead needs repairing in several places. Pier No. 5, between Broad street and Cosniles slip, is in very bad condition and shduid be repaired immediately. The piers on this side are also in need of attention in several places.

THE BARGE OFFICE DOCK.

and Coencies slip, is in very bad condition and shduld be repaired immediately. The piers on this side are also in need of attention in several places.

THE BARGE OFFICE DOCK,
although not coming under the control of the commissioners, is in such bad condition that is in every way unsuited for the purposes for which it is used. The baggage of passengers undergoing examination was exposed, while the passengers themselves, old and young, were obliged to stand on the uncovered dock, without any chance for shade or shelter from heat or storm. Had the Commissioners charge of this place they would begin operations here, and make, without delay, a more fitting landing place for those seeking this country, and one which would convey a more favorable impression of the care of the government to provide for the comfort and convenience of those coming from foreign countries. The docks and plers

ALONG THE NORTH RIVER FRONT, being owned mostly by private corporations, were found to be in really good order, except piers Nos. 12, 21 and 22 and the pier foot of Fifty-seventh street. One-half of pier No. 12 is owned by the city, and the other half, together with No. 13, is leased by Pilot Commissioner Sturges. Pier No. 12 has a good flooring, but the cribwork is very bad. Between this pier and pier No. 13 is an old sunken crib, which, at times, causes considerable damage to propeller wheels and rudders, and on account of which some ninety or one hundred feet of dock room is almost lost to the lessees of the pier. Piers 21 and 22, and the bulkhead between at the back of West Washington Market are in a most dilapidated condition and almost entirely useless. On this bulkhead is another dumping ground, which should be abolished. The pier at the foot of Fifty-seventh street is almost entirely gone. A large part of it is washed away and the portions that remain are worse than snags, pepping out above the surface of the Bart Inserting the portions that remain are worse than snags, pepping out above the surface of the Bart. This view o

of the work before them.

THE REMEDY SUGGESTED

by Mr. Agnew, president of the Board of Commissioners, is to have West street widened so as to make a good, broad avenue, build a stone bulkhead along the river fronts and at a proper distance out crect satisfantial stone docks, to be connected to the bulkhead by substantial bridges. On the bulkhead proper and commodious warehouses could be built, and thus a great deal of labor and

expense to the shipping could be saved. Then, by having a large main sewer in West street, into which the sewers from the cross streets should empty, the refuse and flith could be kept out of the slips. The sever matter could, by means of this main sewer, be converted to some convenient point and empited, or by means of pumps could be brought to the upper end of the islama and the hard material collected for manuring purpo es.

by means of pumps could be prought to the upper end of the islami and the hard material collected for manuring purpo es.

PETER COOPER'S IDEAS

In relation to the docks, as stated by him in a communication to the docks, as stated by him in a communication to the Common Council in 1355, came in very a, proprietely. Mr. Cooper-dead from a copy of the official document containing the communication extracts which show that in making the suggestion he was actuated by charitable and phinanthropic mot ves for the poor who were unable to obtain employment as well as by a regard for the growing wants of the metropolis. He suggested that the city purchase the marble quarries on the upper end of the stand, from which the stone could be uited by placing the small chips and fragments of stone with cement in boxes. The splinters and cement would unliet and form a substance as firm and enduring as solid stone. Mr. Cooper suggested that all those who were able to work could thus be intrished with employment, and a great deal of poverty and consequent expense to the city be profitably averted.

Ideas on the subject were freely exchanged, and it was unanimously agreed that the work assigned to the Department of Docks was one which needed prompt attention. That the interests of the city had be a fearfully neglected in the past must of course be very evident, and the Commissioners, if they carry out their expressed determination, will institute reforms which cannot fail to meet the views of the commercial portion of the community and prove a blessing and a benefit to the city.

DIPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

"All Hands on Deck"-The Fat Melters-An Officer Without Any Subordinates—
Street Cleaning—Proposed Quarantine Reform for Discharging Cargoes.

President Bosworth called the Board of Health to

rder yesterday promptly at two o'clock, and, to his intense astonishment, found all the Commissioners, even including Mr. Heary Smith, in their seats. The usual reports were made by the Attorney, were also asked as to complaints against fat rendering establishments, and it was ordered that the ordi-nances against them be enforced.

The new Register of Records, Dr. Charles P.

Russell, came before the Board in a communication as a suppliant. It appeared that in the decapitation on Monday the Board had removed Russell found himself utterly unable to perform the duties of the burean with the raw clerks assigned Sandford, Tuomas J. Cox and one other of the for-mer clerical force of the Bureau be retained form

mer clerical force of the Burcau be retained for a time, and his prayer being endorsed by the Committee on Vital Statistics, these persons asked for were reappointed for one week.

Upon motion of Commissioner Berknan Dr. Thomas Coiton was appointed Inspector of Street Cleaning at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Inspector of Street Cleaning collate the police reports of streets not cleaned, according to the contracts for street eleving, so as to show briefly the weekly missions in each ward, and that he succeify what streets or parts of streets in each ward, and that he succeify what streets or parts of streets in each ward, and that the succeify and that these reports by presented to the Board at each of its stated meetings.

The Committee on Street Cleaning also presented The Committee on Street Cleaning also presented an abstract of the reports for the last week, showing the omissions to clean streets according to the centract, which states that sixteen streets and a number of piers were not cleaned at all. In connection with the same subject a communication was received from J. S. Brown, contractor for cleaning the streets, which stated his difficulties in getting rid of ashes and garbage mixel, and asking the Board to pass an ordinance requiring people to put out these two sorts of house refuse in different yessels. It was referred to the Counsel and Committee on Law and Ordinances to prepare the desired law.

Dr. Carnoncan, Health Officer of the port, presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Sanitary Committee:

Whereas the want of suitable warchouses where

sented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Sanitary Committee:

Whereas the want of suitable warchouses where merchandise arriving in the port of New York in vessels subject to quarantine may be discharged and freed from infection, imposes burdens upon commerce by rendering it necessary that such merchandise shall be discharged upon lighters, at a considerable distance from the shore, thus adding largely to the expense of importation; and whereas such merchandise is composed chiefly of goods subject to duty under the revenue laws of Congress, and must of necessity be subject to the control of revenue officers of the general government; therefore, and must of necessity be subject to the control of revenue officers of the general government; therefore, and the subject of the subject of the great of the goods at the subject of the erection of one or more warehouses at some point near the anchorage of vessels under quarantine where merchandise arriving therein may be discharged and freed from infection without delay said under quarantine where merchandise arriving therein may be discharged and freed from infection without delay great the subject by the discharged and regolation of the foregoing preambles and resolution be transmitted by the President to the Governor, and that his Excellency be and he is hereby respectfully requested to bring the matter to the attention to Congress in such manner as he may deem best adapted to secure favorable action thereon by that body.

The following report from Dr. Moreau Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, having been read the Board went into scoret session:—

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,

ENEMONS GLARE, Secretary:

In compliance with the resolution of the Board as follows:

In compliance with the resolution of the Board as follows:

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary:
In compliance with the resolution of the Board as follows:
"Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be instructed to report, at the next meeting of this Board, on all fat melting the complete of the second of the complete of the second of t

in caport, at the next meeting of this Board, on all fail meliting and tone boiling missanes, and upon the contition of have the honor to report the most promisent of the process of the

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The June Statement Compared with That of the Corresponding Month Last Year and with the May Statement of 1870.

The following statement of the public debt on June 1 has just been issued by the Treasury Depart-ment. We compare the figures with those given at the corresponding time last year:-DEST BEARING COIN INTEREST.

June 1, 1870.

Five per cent bonds.... \$221,589,300 \$221,589,300
Six per cent bonds..... 1,886,292,800 1,886,353,900 Total bear'g coin int .. \$2,107,882,100 \$2,107,943,200 Total bear'g cur'y int. \$67,075,000 Matured not paid..... 5,421,863 \$356,107,221 39,508,057 35,895,800

Total bear'g no int \$412,852,287 \$131,011.07 RECAPITULATION,
Debt bearing coin int...\$2,107,88£,100
Debt bearing cur'y int... 67,076,000
Debt bearing no int... 412,862,287
Matured debt not paid... 5,\$21,863 \$2,602,215,595 64,557,320

Grand total.....\$2,650,083,571 \$2,066,772,915

Total in Treasury.... \$128,268,039
Debt less cash in Treas.. 2,521,525,532
Decrease of the national debt since
June 1, 1869..... \$90,614,316 VARIATIONS PROM LAST YEAR.

Debt bearing coin int'ss. \$61,100 \$7,635,000
Debt bearing no interest. 18,158,791 1,700,317
The following table compares the April statement of the public debt with the previous one made on

Total bearing coin int. \$2,107,943,210 \$2,107,943,200 DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Three per cent bonds... \$54,535,000 \$45,540,000
Navy Pension Fund..... 14,000,000 14,000,000 Total bear'g cur'y Int. \$59,535,000 \$56,540,000 Matured debt not paid..

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.
United States notes...\$356,107,221
Fractional currency...\$3,354,321
Gold certificates...\$38,840,400 \$356,107,221 39,508,651 Total bear'g no int... \$429,301,942 \$431,011,078 Debt bearing coin int. \$2,107,943,200
Debt bearing eur'ey int. 59,533,000
Debt bearing no interest 429,501,942
Matured debt not paid. 3,790,567

Total......\$2,600,570,709 Bonds to Pacific RR. Co. 64,557,320 Grand Total \$2,635,023,020 \$106,789,731

Total in Treasury \$233,829,160 \$238,561,899 VARIATIONS FROM LAST MONTH.

Debt bearing coin int...
Debt bearing cur'cy int.
Debt bearing no int....
Matured debt not paid. \$5,000 1,709,136 #In this statement no mention is made of accrued \$69,250 interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who

adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to \$11,637,793.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as annexed at the undermentioned

dates:—
March 4, 1861. \$63,189,855
July 1, 1861. \$8,498,670
Oct. 1, 1868. 2,533,674,312
July 1, 1862. 502,021,404
Nov. 1, 1863. 2,523,271,23,552
July 1, 1864. 1,721,847,934
July 1, 1864. 1,721,847,934
July 31, 1865. 2,757,253,275
Sopt. 1, 1865. 2,757,689,571
March 1, 1862. 2,523,633,029,276
Aug. 1, 1865. 2,718,851,538
April 1, 1867. 2,543,323,712
June 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867. 2,523,428,070
July 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867. 2,523,428,070
July 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867. 2,543,1800,013
Aug. 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867. 2,523,428,070
July 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867. 2,541,800,013
Aug. 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867. 2,541,800,013
Aug. 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532
April 1, 1867. 2,541,800,013
Aug. 1, 1869. 2,521,825,532

THE TRENTON LIBEL SUIT.

Verdict of Guilty Against Charles W. Jay-Exceptions Taken and the Case to be Appealed-Chief Justice Beasley on the Law of

yesie day in the Mercer County Court at Trenton, N. J., Chief Justice Beasley presiding. As previously announced in the Herald, the suit was brought by Judge D. Naar, editor of the Trenton True American, against the editor of the Sentinel, Charles W. Jay, because of some malicious publication that appeared in the Sentines of December 23, 1863, seiting forth that the complainant was the leader of a gang of alleged brokers who, through vile and mercenary motives, were secretly engaged in procuring the release of notori-

ous criminals out of the State Prison.

The court room was crowded yesterday, it being generally known that the trial would come off. Mr. Hageman conducted the prosecution and Mr. Green appeared for the defendant. Only a few witnesses were examined, whose testimony showed that the issue of the Union Sentinel containing the mulicious

were examined, whose testimony showed that the issue of the Union Sentine! containing the malicious publication was printed and circulated in the city of Trenton on the 23d of December, 1862, Mr. Charles W. Jay being the responsible editor of the paper at that time. The defence called forth no witnesses, but only put forward the piez that the substance of the liber had formed the subject of a conversation in a barroom at a time anterior to the 23d of December, 1869, and that the writer only simply published the facts, then and there overheard, without any evi intent on his part.

The Court then explained to the jury the definition of libel and the law bearing on the case before them. The charge was a gross one. There was an attempt made to show that defendant was misted by the reports overheard in a barroom. This point only affected the degree of criminality, but not the defence. An editor had no higher privileges than anybody else, and unless he proved the truth of the libel and showed that in its publication he was actuated by good motives and justifiable ends the defendant should be convicted. Malice did not consist in ill will or grudge. A libel against a person one never saw was possible, and the malicious intent in Sugh a libel was presumed unless the contrary could be proved.

The case was then given to the jury, who retired, and after a few minutes' consultation returned with a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

Exception was raised by the counsel for defendant on the grounds that the indictment discred materially from the printed publication. There were no less than thirty-two discrepancies between the two documents, which discrepancies the counsel for defendant on the grounds that the indictment of discred materially from the printed publication. There were no less than thirty-two discrepancies between the two documents, which discrepancies the counsel for defendant in the minutest difference existed between the midetiment and the libel the plaintiff was invariably nonsuited. The Chief Jasine a respects were of distant origin and entirely unsuited to the present times. It is probable that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Shad in an Alabama Stream.—A correspondent of the Greenville (Ala.) Advocate says that shad, such as are brought to Montgomery from Savannah, have been caught recently in the Patsaliga creek, in Creashaw county. The correspondent thinks they must have come of the little flock placed in the Alabama river some years ago by Mr. Gosner and worked their way round to the Patsaliga.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Two Capital Trots-Tempest, of New York, the Winner of the 2:40 Purse and H. W. Genet the Winner of the Purse for Horses That Never Beat 2:26.

The second day's trotting of the spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association was highly entertaining, and the hundreds who wit-nessed the sport came away delighted. There were two trots, the first for horses that had never beaten 2:40 and the second for horses that had never beaten 2:26. In the first race there were five starters, and in the second race there were four. The first lot, those entered for the 2:40 purse, comprised Mr. Humphrey's black mare Tempest, of New York, driven by Dan Mace; L. L. Dorsey's bay stallion No Howe's black mare Tempest, of Staten Island; Mr. Doty's bay gelding G. W. Patterson, and Mr. Roden's bay gelding Penobscot Chief, the three latter driven by the gentlemen who entered them. The race was mile heats, best three in five, pest, after very exciting heats, the second one being a dead heat. In the third heat both G. W. Patterson and Penobscot Chief met with accidents, and the and remonses their mer with accurate, and the judges gave permission for their withdrawal from the contest. G. W. Patterson was a great favorite with the "talent," and they bid heavy odds on him against the field, and, as a matter of course, all money was lost when he cut his quarter and had to be withdrawn.

The second trot was a very exciting affair and large amounts were laid on the result. Like the previous race it was mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The starters were Mr. C. Revere's bay staftion Henry W. Genet (formerly called Danvers Boy), driven by Dan Pfifer: William Borst's bay geld ing J. J. Bradley; Mr. Mace's chestnut mare Idol, ing J. J. Bradley; Mr. Mace's chestnut mare and, and Mr. Hill's chestnut geiding W. H. Taylor. The betting was very heavy between the two horses named after our popular Senators Bradley and Genet, and not till the race was over did the betting

When the poolseller opened his books and commenced operations Genet was the favorite, but be-fore the horses started Bradley had the call. After the first heat, which Genet won very cleverly, Brad-iey was the favorite, as it was evident that he did not "stir" for the heat. Being beaten on the second

was in most excellent order and, notwithstanding the slight shower that came up about he time of starting, it might be considered tolerably fast.

First Heat.—G. W. Patterson won the pole, No Name the second place, Tempest, of Staten Island, third, Dan Mace's Tempest fourth, Penobscot Chief the outside. The horses had a very good start, Patterson taking the lead, No Name second, Penobscot third, Tempest of New York fourth and Hiram Howe's Tempest isst. Going around the turn they all got into a "muss" by Penobscot Chief breaking up and coiliding with Patterson, which broke both of them up. The two Tempests improved their breaking up and coiliding with Patterson, which broke both of them up. The two Tempests improved their chances by the accident and went to the front, Mace leading four lengths to the quarter pole in forty seconds and a quarier, Hiram second, two lengths in front of No Name, who was four lengths in front of No Name, who was four lengths in advance of Penobscot Chief, the latter being one length ahead of Patterson. Hiram's mare trotted finely down the backstretch and overtook Mace before he reached the half-mile pole, showing a neck and shoulders-in front at this point in 1:18, No Name half a dozen lengths behind, the others out of the race for this heat. From the half-mile pole to the finish the race was very close between the two black mares, but Hiram's Tempest succeeded in landing at the score half a length in front of Mace's Tempest, who was six lengths ahead of the mare, the others half a length in their off, Penobscot fourth, and Patterson fifth. Time of the heat, 2:2334.

Second Heat.—Tempest of Staten Island was the favorite now over Patterson and acy ansmed horse in the race, Hiram nad the best of the send-off, Mace's mare next, then Patterson, followed by Penobscot Chief and No Name last, all close together. They went around the turn without changing their positions until near the quarter pole, when Hiram took a commanding lead by the breaking up of the others. As his mare passed the po

son. the others following as before noticed. The haif-mile pole was passed in 1:16. Soon afterwards Patterson broke up and tell away and Dan Mace's mare took his place and made play for Hiram Howe. The race to the finish was very fine, as when they got into the homestretch Hiram's mare began to die off and Mace succeeded in catching her at the score and making a dead heat of it. Patterson was third, four lengths behind, beating No Name ten lengths, who was three lengths ahead of Penobscot. Time of the heat, 2:35½.

Third Heat.—Mace's mare was now the favorite. No Name got away first, Mace's Tempest second, Hiram's Tempest third, Patterson fourth and Penobscot fifth. There was a general break up on the turn, and when they settled Mace had the lead, Hiram Howe second. No Name third, Patterson fourth and Penobscot fifth. When they reached the quarrer pole, in forty-one and a half seconds, Mace was leading half a length, Hiram scond, two lengths ahead of No Name, who was four lengths chead of Patterson, the latter leading Penobscot one length. Going down the backstretca Mace trotted away from Hiram, who afterwards broke up. He led four lengths to the half-mile pole in 1:19½. From the roler given above. Mace continued to maintain the lead, and won the heat handily by three lengths, the others tailing on a length or two apart in the order given above. Mace continued to maintain the lead, and won the heat handily by three lengths in 2:33½, No Name second. Patterson third, Hiram's Tempest fourth and Penobscot Chief fifth.

Fourth Heat.—Dan Mace's mare was now a great for cases, both having cut their quarters in tue list heat. Mace got away ahead of the others No Name second, Hiram third, a length behind. Going round the turn Hiram took second piace, Mace going on with the lead and passing the quarter pole in forty seconds, Hiram second, one length ahead of No Name. Going down the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole was only two lengths, behind Hiram's Tempest, who appeared to be "played out." Mace's mare was a lengt

PROSPECT FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIA

Mile.

TIME.

Quarter. Half. Mile.

First heat. 40½ 1:18 2:36½
Second heat. 38½ 1:19 2:36½
Third heat. 41½ 1:19½ 2:38¾
Fourth heat. 40½ 1:18 2:39½
Fifth heat. 40½ 1:30 2:38¾
Fourth heat. 40½ 1:30 2:38¾
Fourth heat. 40½ 1:30 2:38¾
First Heat.—Bradley won the pole, Taylor the second blace, H. W. Genet third, Idol outside.

After scoring twice they came up pretty well together and got the word, Taylor leading, Idol second. Genet third, Bradley lagging behind several lengths. Going around the turn idol went to the front, and led one length to the quarter pole, in thirty-eight seconds, Taylor second, half a length ahead of Genet, who was four lengths in advance of Bradley. Going down the backstretch Genet trotted finely and soon cut down Taylor and afterwards overtook the mare, passing the half-mile pole, one length in front, in 1:14½. Taylor third, four lengths behind, Bradley ene length further off. As Genet was going along the lower turn he broke up badly and lost soveral lengths, Idol leading him six lengths to the three-quarter pole. When he recovered, however, he came with a tremendous rush, while Idol began to fall away, and at the distance stand Genet had reached her head. He was soon in front and came home a winner by two lengths, Taylor second, half a length in front of Idol, who was two lengths ahead of Bradley. Time of the heat, 2:31½.

Second Heat.—Bradley was now the favorite over the field, as it was evident he had made no effort in the previous heat, and was now about to commence

Second Heat.—Bradley was now the favorite over the field, as it was evident he had made no effort in the previous heat, and was now about to commence operations. Taylor was away first, idel second, Bradley third, Genet fourth, but as they went around the turn Genet took second place, idel third and Bradley fourth. When they reached the quar-ter pole idel led one length, Genet second, one length ahead of Taylor, who led Brad-

ley one length, the latter just beginning to extend himself. The time was thirty-eight and three-quarter seconds. Going down the backstretch Genet took sides with ided, Bradley going into third place, and was two lengths behind the leaders. When they passed the half-mile pote in, 1:1654, Genet and ided were still head and head, with Bradley two lengths behind them. Bradley now began his brush for the heat, and in going along the lower turn he cut ided down-the latter having dropped back from Genet, and Bradley closed raprily on the favorite, being just one length behind him at the three-quarter pole. A most desperate struggle then ensued between these noble animals, which continued to within 100 yards of the score, when Bradley broke up and Genet won the heat by three lengths, Bradley second, idol third and Taylor fourth. Time, 2:2854.

Third Heat,—Genet was now the favorite at any odds required. Idol was first away, Taylor second, Genet third, Bradley fourth. Going around the turn Genet took the lead, closely followed by Bradley, Idol third and Taylor fourth. When they reached the quarter pole in thirty-nine seconds (denet led one length and a half, Bradley second, two lengths in front of Idol, who was one length ahead of Taylor. On the backstretch Genet opened the daylight a little for a moment, but as he approached the half-mile pole Bradley went up on his wheel. The time was 1:15½. The race now set in fiercely, and Genet kept Bradley at his wheel until near the three-quarter pole, when Bradley closed again, and Genet did not have more than half a length the best of it as they swang into the homestretch. A fine struggle ensued, which was only terminated at the score, Genet winning by a next and shoulder, in 2:29. Taylor was eight lengths behind, two lengths in front of Idol.

The following is a

THE BEST RUNNING TIME.

Made at Various Distances on the Jerome Park and Saratoga Courses. For the benefit of those who desire to mark time

at the great race meeting at Jerome Park, to commence on Saturday next, June 4, we give below the best time, at various distances, made over the two most fashionable courses in the country:-JEROME PARK COURSE. Half Mile .- D. McDaniel's Bonny Lass, 2 years,

Duke of Orleans, 4 years, 95 lbs., Handicap, August 13, 1867.

One Mile and Three-quarters.—L. B. Holland's Corsican, 4 years (gelding), 105 lbs.

Two Miles.—F. Morris' Ruthite ss, 3 years, 112 lbs., Sequel Stakes, August 12, 1867.

Two and a Quarter Miles.—John Hunter's Kentucky, 4 years, 104 lbs., Saratoga Cup, August 8, 1865.

Two and a Half Miles.—T. G. Moore's Beacon, 6 years, 106 lbs., Sweepstakes, all ages, 100 lbs., August 9, 1867.

Three Miles.—Jos. McConnell's Vauxhall, 4 years, 108 lbs., Purse, August 7, 1869.

Which is 1:50 to the mile.

Pour Miles.—John Hunter's Kentucky, 5 years, 114 lbs., Purse, July 30, 1866.

7:3134

FOLITICAL NOTES AND COMMINTS.

Colonel John W. Forney writes a letter to the edl or of the Germantown Telegraph, in which he declines being considered a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He says he has not the slightes ambition for the honor. "'Nobody asked you, sir,' she said." Does the veteran Thurlow Weed contemplate start

ing a country newspaper? Colonel Forney, writing to the editor of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph

to the editor of the Germantown (Fa.) Telegraph, says:—
I recollect that the veteran Thurlow Weed once told me he could conceive no more tranquil closing of a bolsterous career than the publication of an independent weekly newspaper among an intelligent agracultural people. He anticipated it as a rest from toil; as a last harbor in which to review the storms of the past and to prepare for the responsibilities of the luture.

It is all very well for old political sinners to prepare for their latter and; but the idea of getting to

pare for their latter end; but the idea of getting to leaven through a country newspaper office is something like opening a new route to the haven of salvation.

Hon. W. B. Washburn, who has represented the Ninth Massachusetts district in Congress for eight years past, has declined a re-election in the following

years past, has declined a re-election in the following note to his constituents:—

To the Republican Voters of the Ninth Congressional District—The time is now at hand when it will be necessary to select a candidate to represent you in the Forty-second Congress. The confidence so often reposed in me by you in the past, and the daily evidence received that this confidence is still undimnished, places me under obligations that will never be forgotten. My own business, too much neglected the past eight years, demands my personal attention. I decline, therefore, to be a candidate for re-election. I shall unite most cordially with you to secure the election of any good man you may belect as my successor.

W. B. WASHBURN.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN CALIFORNIA

[From the Los Angeles Daily News, May 20.] The New York Herald has entered upon the thirty-sixth year of its existence. It is a marvel among journals. It leads the van among American newspapers. With correspondents, telegraphic and otherwise, in every quarter of the globe, each morning's issue contains an epitome of the news of the world. It is one of the institutions of modernized America.

SUBURBAN LYCENDIARISM.

Although the town of Morrisania, Westchester county, supports a numerous force of police, secu-rity to property in that vicinity appears to be absolutely mythical; and while a standing reward is offered for the apprehension of house purners, the crime of incendiarism, instead of being checked, is constantly on the increase. During the present

THE DEAD MAN'S BONDS.

Resumption of the Inquisition in the Burke-Gardiner Case Before the Surrogate --Only One Witness Examined-More Money Unearthed-The Positive Extremes of Memory and Forgetfulness.

The Burke-Gardiner case, the specific charges underlying which, as is well known, are brought by Mrs. Virgima C. Burke, of New Orleans, daughter of the late Captain Alexander, accusing Mr. Irs C. Gardiner and wife, living in Hariem, of taking and Gardiner and wire, living in Hariem, of taking and appropriating to their own use some \$50,000 in bonds of various descriptions, said to have been in the possession of her father at the time of his death, was yesterday again before Surrogate Hutchings for examination. Except the parties immediately interested there were but few present. There were four opposing counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton being senior counsel for Mrs. Burke, and Mr. Charles S. Spencer the leading legal ad-viser of the Gardiners. Only one witness was examined, a son of the defendants; but his testimony, the striking characteristic of which was great positive-ness of memory of some facts and equal positiveness of forge fainess of others, brought to light \$1,100 of the missing money hitherto unaccounted for, and in this sense was most important. The following is his testimony:--George Gardiner sworn-I live at No. 128 East 127th

street, and am clerk in the Sub-Treasury Depart-ment in this city; Ita C. Gardiner is my father; I am married, but do not live with my father; I knew Capmarried, but do not live with my father; I knew Captain Alexander very well; in Amity place, about ten years ago, I first became acquainted with him; he was then boarding with my father and mother; he remained there most of the time for eight years; the last time he came to board with them was when my parents itved in Hariem; I visited the house at times, and saw him frequently; the last time I saw him, I think was a year ago last Thanksgiving Day; during this last stay he consuited me about his property; he did not tell me how much money he had or make any exhibit of maney; he came to the Treasury office and I paid him coupons representing about \$2,500; I recollect the time of his death; I went after his death to my father's house; I think it was the day after his death.

Q. How did you hear of his death; A. My father notified me; I live but a block away; I did not see him after he took sick; I heard of his being sick; I was not at the funeral.

Q. How long did you remain at the house? A. About half an hour.

Q. Whom did you see there? A. My father and mother.

Q. Anybody clse? A. Possibly the whole family.

mother.

Q. Anybody else? A. Possibly the whole family.
Q. Was anything said about the property the Captain lett? A. I don't remember.
Q. Do you think a conversation could have occurred on this subject and you forget it? A. It is possible something was said about bonds; I made no inquiry about them; I knew he had bonds.
Q. So you recollect nothing particular about the conversation? Will you swear to this? A. I will

onversation? Will you swear to this? A. I will not.

Q. Was any property exhibited to you? A. (Hesitating some time) I think not.

Q. Are you possive, after all this reflection, that no property of the old gentleman was exhibited to you at that interview? A. I am not.

Q. Will you swear that no bonds belonging to the old gentleman during his illetime were then shown you? A. I cannot recohect.

Q. Were not some bonds given you to examine?

A. Am not positive whether they were shown at this or a subsequent interview.

A. Am not positive whether they were shown at this or a subsequent interview.

Q. Did you take any bonds away with you? A. Have no recolection; I was asked by mother to call again the next day and did so; it was before the funeral; Lunderstood he was buried on Sunday; my calls must have been on Friday and Saturday.

Q. Will you state who was present at your second call and what bonds were exhibited to you? A. My mother was present, but cannot say whether my father was or not; my mother showed me some bonds; it was in the parlor; no pains were taken to exclude anybody from the room.

Q. How many bonds were exhibited to you? A. I think ten bonds representing \$0,100. There were various bonds—one of California, some of Virginia, some of New York city and some of the Brooklyn Water Works.

various bonds—one of California, some of Virginia, some of New York city and some of the Brooklyn Water Works.

Q. Were there no other bonds? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you positive? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did your mother take those bon is from?

A. She brought them in her hands; she asked me if I would take charge of them; I took them to the Sub-Treasury office that day and the next day returned them; it was two or three months afterwards before I learned of any inquiries being set on foot about the property Captain Alexander left.

Q. Did you make any statement to any one about these bonds being in your mother's possession.

Mr. Spencer, of opposing counsel, objected to the question as irrelevant. He clatimed that all the witness could be asked to tell was his knowledge of the bonds. He insisted that the witness' appearance and position. He wintess' appearance and position. He wanted to get at the facts, and stood rendy to show that the witness had denied knowing anything about these bonds. A gross wrong had been committed, and he wished to learn the trail in the matter.

The Surrogate decided that the question should be allowed.

A. I might have told some one; I never told any

A. I might have told some one; I never told any one he left no property; I handed these bonds to my mother the next day, at her house. . Why did you take them to the Treasury? Q. Why did you take them back? A. I feared there might be a suit, and I wished to have nothing to do in the matter; I gave my mother the Brooklyn and New York city bonds and the California and Virginia bond.
Q. What bonds did you keep? A. The government

Virginia bond.

Q. What bonds did you keep? A. The government bonds.

Q. What was their vaine? A. \$1,190.

Q. To whom did you sell them? A. To Henry Clews & Co.; I received \$1,105.90; these figures are from my recollection; they paid me in current money, or rather a clerk whom I sent; he brought a cheek and I sent it back; I took the currency because the money was wanted; the name of the clerk is Coigate.

Q. What were the bonds you sold? A. Two five-twenties, one a \$1,090 bond and the other a \$100 bond; they were not registered.

Q. Did you attempt to sell the other bonds? A. No, sir; I made no inquiries at Henry Clews' as to the value of the other bonds.

Q. Did you collect any interest through power of attorney given by Captain Alexander? A. No, sir.

Q. When was you next at your mother's house? A. Perhaps a week after; she told me the bonds had been given to Judge Besbe; I made no inquiry at Jay Cooke & Co.'s as to the value of Virginia bonds, and caused none to be made; I think the bonds were not in an envelope.

Q. If you thought there might be some difficulty about the bonds why did you sell some? A. I obeyed my mother's roles.

Q. Your mother's roles.

about the bonds why did you sell some? A. I obeyed my mother sorders.
Q. Your mother told you to keep the others for safekeeping? A. The latter I considered optional,
Q. Bid you make any suggestions that it would be better to postpane selling any of the old man's property before his death? A. No, sir; I was told the money was wanted to buy a lot and monument for han in Greenwood.

hina in Greenwood.
Q. Do you know how the money was expended?
A. No, sir.
Q. Was for some it spent for a plano?
A. Not to O. Was not some it spent for a piano? A. Not to my knowledge. Q. Have you ever had any conversation with Graff,

my knowledge.

Q. Have you ever had any conversation with Graft, your brother-in-law, about the sale of bonds? A. No, sir; I learned through the papers that some bonds had been given to my sister; I don't recollect that my father came to my house shortly after the funeral, and caling me out doors and saying he wished to consult me on important business; at first I refused to take charge of the bonds; I felt afraid of trouble and paolicity; I think I refused for a few hours, when I became satisfied that it was all right; I think there was no secresy about it: my mother did not tell me to keep the matter a secret.

Q. What made you think there would be littgation? A. I presumed there would be by the captain's daughter or some of his relations.

Q. When your mother gave you the bonds did she not tell you she was afraid she would be called upon to give them up? A. No, sir; my duties at the Subtreasury Department is paying coupons; I enjoined no secresy upon the young man getting the money on the bonds; I have not since then collected interest on coapous for any member of my family.

Cross-examination—Was it not told you by your mother that the \$1,100 was for the purpose of purchasing a lot and monument for Captain Alexander in Greenwood, and that the rest was given to her by the captain? A. Yes, sir.

Further examination in the case was here adjourned to two P. M. to-morrow.

THE RIVINGTON STREET SECLETORS.

Examination of the Bones-They Were Parts of Several Anatomies-The Dregs

Drs. Wooster Beach and Joseph Cushman yesterday examined the human remains discovered on the second floor of the old building 265 Rivington street, and found them to consist of portions of bones of and found them to consist of portions of bones of two or three bodies, which were dry and nearly ready to fall to pieces. There were unmistakable evidences that the remains had been used by medical students for anatomical purposes, and after finishing their scientific investigations goodst-less they secreted the bones between the weather boards and the chimney in preference to otherwise disposing of them and running the risk of arrest by having them in their possession. As yet Coroner Keenan has been unable to obtain information going to show by whom the remains were secreted in their hiding place, and the probabilities are that none can be procured. However that may be the decrying specimens of humanity will remain at the Morgue for a few days to await further developments.